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Select Poetry.

[Published by request of M. E. G.]

I WOULD NOT DIE IN SPRING-TIME.

I would not die in spring-time,
When all is bright around,
And fair young flowers are peeping
From out the silent ground,
When life is on the water,
And joy upon the shore;
For winter, gloomy winter,
Then reigns o'er us no more.

I would not die in summer,
When music's on the breeze,
And soft delirious murmurs
Float ever through the trees,
And fairy birds are singing
From morn 'till close of day—
No, with its transient glories,
I would not pass away.

When breezes leave the mountain,
Its balmy sweets all o'er,
To breathe around the fountain,
And fan our bowers no more;
When summer flowers are dying
Within the lonely glen,
And autumn winds are sighing,
I would not perish then.

But let me die in winter,
When night hangs dark above,
And cold the snow is lying
On bosoms that we love—
Ah! may the wind at midnight,
That bloweth from the sea,
Chant mildly, softly, sweetly,
A requiem for me.

A Select Story.

THE BROKEN PROMISE.

"Will you promise me, St. James?"

"This is a most strange and unaccountable demand, Lilly. Is it possible that you can so doubt me——?" Lilly put her snow white hand, sparkling with rings, with half playful vexed motion in his.

"That's not the question at all. My betrothed husband—the man who is to be honored with this hand, which you will persist in holding so firmly—don't squeeze it so hard, St. James—must give me his solemn word of honor that from this moment henceforth, not a drop of wine shall ever pass his lips. I will never have my life endangered by that sparkling serpent.'

"My darling Lilly, you do not discriminate. There is wide difference between the tiny glass of champagne, taken among a gay social circle, and the far grosser and more injurious stimulant, which has become a necessity to the wretched victim of intemperance."

"I make no distinction," said Lilly Brooke, firmly. "You do not know, St. James, how fatal and insidious an enemy is that one glass of ruby wine; and in my eyes, one glass is as obnoxious as ten thousand!"

St. James Effingham drew up his magnificent figure with indignant pride. "I understand what you mean, Lilly," he said; "but, believe me, there is no danger. Do you give me no credit for no self-control—and no judgment whatever? I should despise myself," he exclaimed in a tone of unutterable hauteur, "did I not know when to stop."

"Do you promise?" Lilly simply replied.

"You show little confidence in the moral strength of judgment of him who is to be your future husband," said St. James, much piqued.

"Dear St. James," said Lilly, pleadingly, as she drew nearer to him, with a soft tinge of crimson on her cheeks, "do not let us dispute longer on the subject. Only promise me, dearest."

"Well, then," said Effingham, smiling involuntarily, although he had resolved to be very stern, "I promise, you provoking little witch! are you satisfied now?"

"On your solemn word of honor?"

"On my solemn word of honor."

Lilly was so smiling and radiant, her happy triumph at having carried her point, that St. James stooped his tall head to kiss her bright lips, and secretly thought: "What a happy dog I am to call this beautiful little creature my own!" No sacrifice whatever, could be too great to lay at the shrine of her perepmtory little will, and so Mr. Effingham thought.

And who will venture to blame Lilly for thinking, as she stood at the satin-draped windows, watching her departing lover, that he was the noblest and handsomest man in the whole world! Do not all maidens think so at the same time of their lives?

"A glass of wine, Effingham my boy?"—queried young Altamount, as Effingham stopped at his room at the St. Nicholas, that same afternoon.

"No," said St. James, carelessly putting aside the tiny acorn shell of cut and gilded glass, which was proffered to him, "I dont care for it, I thank you."

"No!" exclaimed Altamount, arching his eye in extreme surprise.

"No," returned Effingham, somewhat embarrassed. "The truth is, that not one half hour ago, I promised my wife, that is to be, never again to drink a glass of wine, and I must keep my promise."

"O, No!" said Altamount, laughing. "So you begin to feel already the galling yoke of Hymen in spite of the flowers that cover it! What tyrants these women are!"

St. James made some slight reply, but in his secret heart he was irritated, both with himself and Lilly. Perhaps he thought she had been arbitrary and unreasonable.

Beyond all question, the handsomest couple at Mrs. Granger's grand soiree that night were St. James Effingham and Lillan Brooke, and many an envying and admiring glance was cast on them as they passed in the crowd. Love, youth, wealth and beauty—every circumstance was tinged with the brightest *coleur de rose* for their young eyes. While they were standing together in alcove full of blossoming myrtles and creamy roses, reposing from the fatigues of a brilliant waltz, Dame Gossip in the refreshment saloons was busy about their affairs.

"Where are that devoted couple, Effingham and Miss Brooke?" inquired Bell Stanley, a dashing young coquette, who, rumor whispered, had been intensely disappointed at losing the brilliant Effingham for herself.

"Oh, talking sentiment somewhere," replied Mr. Altamount, who was helping her to Charlotte de Russe. "By the way, I must tell you something glorious about St. James. Would you believe that his inamorata has exacted the solemn promise from him, never again to touch wine?"

"You don't tell me so?" said Bell in surprise.

"It's a fact—I heard it from St. James himself."

"What a fool!" said Bell, curving her scarlet lip contemptuously. "I'll wager that I make him break his promise before an hour has elapsed."

"Hush, here he comes," said Altamount, as Effingham entered the room, on some mission from Lilly. Bell's large eastern eyes were bent fully on his face, and he could not help pausing to exchange a gay word or two as he passed her. She instantaneously assailed him with reproaches for his neglect of her during the whole evening.

"Don't you think I ought to inflict some severe pennace upon you?"

"I trust you will not be too severe," he gaily replied, "I am sensible of my error."

"Then," she murmured, with a softened lustre in her sparkling eyes, "we will seal your pardon with a glass of champagne."

"Anything but that, Miss Stanley," he stammered.

"Then it is true," said Bell, contemptuously. "Your betrothed cannot trust you without promises—a fine sample of the petticoat government you are hereafter to be favored with."

Mr. Effingham made no reply. He felt himself in rather an embarrassing situation and he heartily execrated that annonymous promise.

"Just one glass," pleaded his lovely temptress, as he still hesitated.

"You are an absolute savage, St. James," said Altamount, "to refuse it from such a hand."

Alas! how easy it is to yield. In that single moment of uncertainty St. James was lost. He took the one sparkling glass from the dark-eyed Circe, and in an instant the small visible barrier erected to stem the tides of his fatal proclivity, was swept away.

As he placed the empty champagne glass on the table, his started vision met the grieved, reproachful gaze of Lillian Brooke's deep blue eyes. She had entered a moment since, and now stood at his side, like a guardian angel. But he felt that Bell's scorching glance was on his every action, and recklessly exclaimed:

"You will pledge me, also, Lilly? Nay, do not look so grave; surely a hasty promise is better in the breach than in the observance."

But she had turned from him and glided silently from the room ere he could follow.—Sad and bitter were her reflections, as she sat in her own luxurious chamber at home. The red glow of the clear fire in the grate and the moonlight radiance of a single perfumed taper, burning through the transparent urn of an alabaster lamp, fell on a troubled brow and tearful eyes. Poor Lilly; the wreath of scarlet; rose-buds in her hair were not yet withered, the diamonds were yet flashing on her breast, yet the sweet blossoms of hope were dead forever.

Her sorrowful resolution was soon taken. She felt that she could never place all the wife's confidence in one whose resolves were so feeble—so easily broken. She knew that wine was her rival; that when a solemn promise was thus unheeded all the restraints of prudence or distruction would be of little avail. And so, although it was like the tearing asunder of soul and body she laid her dead and buried love in the sad mausoleum of the past, never to rise again.

It was a mournful night. The perfumed light waned low, flickered into darkness, the bright fire died out into ashy chillness and gloom, and still she sat there, her fair young head drooping, round snowy arm, all unconscious of the progress of time. And when the cold gray lights of dawn began to penetrate the silken curtain of the casement, she felt that the life was past.

"Mr Effingham is below, ma'am," said a servant, the next noon, as Lilly sat, pale and exhausted, in her apartment, "shall I say you are not well?"

"Tell him," said Lilly—"I will write a message." And she hastily inscribed on a card the following words:

"The broken promise of last night has placed an impassible gulf between us. Hereafter, our paths through life lie in far different directions, for I cannot trust one who is false to himself. Farewell, forever.

LILLY."

St. James read the fatal sentence with a sinking heart; yet in spite of an accusing conscience, he strove to think himself aggrieved. "Woman's caprice!" he muttered fiercely. "I was a fool ever to trust my happiness in her keeping. However, this freak will not last long, and, for the present, if my presence is so disagreeable, she shall not be troubled with it."

He left the house, and the estranged lovers never met again.

Years passed by, Lilly's health, which had began to fail from the excitement and distress of mind, was finally restored on the change of air and scene consequent on removal to another city. Gradually the deep scars of her sorrow healed up; gradually the memory of Effingham became like a distant dream. She wedded one in some respects worthy of her gentle virtues and in the happy occupations of wife and mother, forgot the early incidents of her early girlhood.

Meanwhile Effingham had wasted his fine fortune hy a course of reckless extravagance and dissipation, and gradually sinking from his position in society, had become a mere wreck of his former self. He also had left his native city, and for years his name was never mentioned among those who had been once his friends and associates.

It was late on a bitter February night, that Lilly Brooke, now Mrs. Woodham, welcomed her husband to his cheerful fireside, whose home comfort seemed to have assumed its brightest guise. No marvel that Dr. Woodham experienced a feeling of relief and pleasure as he threw off his snowy outer garments and looked upon his beautiful wife and little ones, gathered around the glowing hearthstone.

"But why are you so late?" inquired Lilly, "you surely keep much better hours than this."

"I know it," he said, moving the easy arm chair yet nearer the blaze, "but to-night just as I was starting for home, I was summoned to the hospital to attend a wretch just brought thither. So, to the hospital I went, although after all, I was unable to be of any use to the poor fellow, who was dying when I arrived."

"What was the matter?" inquired Mrs. Woodham.

"Why, it was a bad case of delirium tremens; but I think that long exposure to this bitter weather was the more immediate cause, acting upon an underminded constitution.—It was one of the saddest examples of intemperance I ever saw—the unfortunate man raved wildly and unconnectedly, yet in language which led me to suspect him to have been ordinarily far above common class of drunkards. But he was delirious up to the very moment of his death. He must have been a splendid looking fellow once, I never saw a finer head or nobler features even though intemperance had left its stamp everywhere.

"Could you not ascertain who he was?"

"We found his name on a few memoranda on his person, after death—what was it now? Strange that I should forget, for I remember at the time being impressed with the idea that it was rather an unusual and romantic name. O! I have it now. It was Effingham—St. James Effingham."

A sudden pang shot through Lilly's heart as her husband spoke the words; but it was no sorrowing affection for the dead man—merely a tribute of memory to the beautiful being of other days, to her had been long a corpse in the burial vaults of the past. And she drew nearer to her husband's manly form, a silent thanksgiving went up from the depths of her soul that she had been blessed with his deep love and tenderness, that life instead of being irrevocably linked to the stormy existence and dark fate of him who had that night passed into eternity.

"My darling wife." said Woodham, "I have made you sad with this professional recital!?"

"No," she said tenderly, laying her cheek against his shoulder, "I was only thanking heaven that our lives have been so bright while so many around are wretched."

Meanwhile the wintry blast wailed sadly and wildly around the lonely room where lay the ice-cold corpse of St. James Effingham, another victim of the monster Intemperance.

A "Good Father."

One evening as the wind was raging and howling with terrific force, shaking the house, and making timid people tremble for fear of fire or other accidents that might befal them, a number of grown persons were complaining of the wakeful and restless nights they had endured during the recent winter storms. A little boy who had listened unalarmed, with a sweet beaming trust in his face, said in his turn, "I sleep so well and sound because I've got such a good father. I know he would not let anything happen to me. If the house should catch fire, he would take me right up in his arms and run down stairs with me and I'd be safe."

This went to my heart, and rebuked the fears of those who tremble and toss upon restless pillows, when he who holds the wind in his fist is their Father and friend. The remark of that dear boy has taught me a lesson which I hope to remember. When I go to his bedside, after he has been asleep for hours, and see his ruddy cheeks and clustering ringlets, and watch his peaceful, innocent expression, and listen to his gentle breathing knowing, as well as I do, that he is a timid child, often flying with fear from trifling causes of alarm, then I feel how deep and pervading must be his trust in a father's loving heart and strong arms, to cause and such dreamless slumbers amid howling winds and storms. Can not the experienced Christian learn a lesson even from a babe's lips? Ought we not to rest peacefully amid causes of alarm, because we "have got such a *good Father?*"

Home and Wife.

Happy is the man who has a litttle home, and a little angel in it, of a Saturday night. A house, no matter how little, provided it will hold two or so—no matter how humbly furnished, provided there is hope in it; let the winds blow—close the curtains.

What if they are calico, or plain white border, tassel, or any such thing? Let the rains come down; heap up the fire. No matter if you havn't a candle to bless yourself with, for what a beautiful light glowing coal makes, rendering clouding, shedding a sunset through the room; just enough to talk by, not loud, as in the highways; not rapid, as in the hurrying world, but softly, slowly, whisperingly, with pauses between, for the storm without and the thoughts within to fill up.

Then wheel the sofa round before the fire; no matter if the sofa is a settee, uncushioned at that, if so be it is just long enough for two and a half in it. How sweetly the music of silver bells from the time to come falls on the listening heart then. How mournfully swell the chimes of "the days that are no more."

Under such circumstances, and at such a time one can get at least sixty-nine and a half statute miles nearer "kingdom come" than any other point in this world laid down in "Malte Brun."

Maybe you smile at this picture; but there is a secret between us, viz: it is a copy of a picture, rudely done, but true, of the Pentateuch of an original in every human heart.

Mode of Taking the Census.

The following account of the method adopted in taking the census of the United States, we copy from an address made by Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census, before the American Geographical and Statistical Society in New York, on the 1st inst., which, at the present time, will be read with interest:

The General Government has in each State and Territory one or more judicial districts, with each of which is connected a Marshal, who acts as the high sheriff in the District Court of the United States.

These Marshals are required by law to subdivide their districts, and each subdivision to appoint an assistant—taking care not to include a greater population (by estimate) than 20,000 in any one subdivision.

The Assistants having qualified, by oath, for the proper performances of their duties, are furnished, through the Marshals with blanks and instructions.

In the prosecution of their work, they are required to make two copies of their work.—The original returns are filed with the clerk of the court of each county, and the copies are forwarded to the Marshal, who transmits one copy to the Secretary of the State for his district, and the other to the Census Office in Washington. The compensation to the Marshal is in proportion to the population enumerated by his Assistants, should that exceed one million, he is paid one dollar for each thousand persons enumerated, should the population returned by his Assistants be less than one million, he receives the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each one thousand persons returned, a system of compensation sufficiently moderate, but which may admit of the payment of a greater amount for a lesser service, as in the case of a Marshal, whose returns include 950,000 persons, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per thousand persons, no more than he whose returns do not exceed a million—an inequality not unusual in rating fees for mileage and other services.

The Assistants who perform the work of enumeration, are paid on a different principle, combining in a novel manner compensation for travel and labor, one which was found to operate very fairly and satisfactorily to the Government, his allowance is two cents for each person enumerated, for each form ten cents, for each establishment of productive industry, fifteen cents, for social statistics two per centum on amount allowed for enumerating the population, and two cents for each mortality return, with ten cents per mile for traveling expenses, to be ascertained by multiplying the square root of the number of dwelling houses in his district, by the square root as the number of square miles in his division, the product whereof is to be derived from the number of miles traveled, and eight cents per page for the two copies.

The Marshals and Assistants in California, Oregon, Utah and New Mexico, under an operation of an amendment to the law, received compensation at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, which was determined by the addition of 100 per cent.

A Story as is a Story.

We are not given much to sensation articles, but occasionally a remarkable thing will come under our notice, and it would be a sin to keep it from the public. We cannot vouch for the truth of the following story, told us this morning by an old sucker, but venture to say that such things have been heard of before. (in the Arabian Night's Entertainments):

"It is just twenty years ago that a party of us fellers went over to Cahokia Creek on a skating match. The day was colder than ten icebergs stuck together, but the ice was smooth as glass, and we made up our minds to have a heap of fun. Bill Berry was the leader of the crowd. He was a tall six-footer, full of pluck, and the best skater in all creation. Give Bill Berry a good pair of skates, and smooth sailing, and he'd make the trip to Baffin's Bay and back in twenty-four hours, only stopping long enough to take a drink. Well we got to the creek and fastened our skates on; and after taking a good horn out of Joe Turner's flask, started off in good style with Bill Berry in the lead. As I was tellin you it was a dog-onned cold day, and we had to skate fast to keep the blood up. There was little breathe holes in the ice, and every now and then we would come near goin' into 'em. My skates got loose and I stopped to fasten 'em. Just as I had finished buckling the straps I heard a noise. I looked up and saw something shooting along the ice like lightning. It was Bill Berry's head. He had been going it like greased electricity, and before he knew it he was into one of them cussed holes. The force was so great as to cut his head off against the sharp corners of the ice. "It's all day with Bill Berry," said I; "and all night too," said Joe Turner.—Just as he got these words out of his mouth, I looked at Bill's head, which had been going it on the ice, and all at once it dropped into another hole. We run to it and I heard Bill Berry say, "For God's sake, boys, pull me out!" I looked into the hole, and there as sure as I'm a sinner, was Bill Berry's body which had shot along under the ice, and met the head at the hole in the ice. It was so thunderin' cold that the head froze fast to the body, and we pulled Billy out as good as new. He felt a little numb at first, but after skating a while he was as brisk as the rest of us, and laughed over the joke. We went home about dark, all satisfied with our day's sport. About nine o'clock in the evening, somebody knocked at my door, and said I was wanted over at Bill Berry's. I put on my hat and went over. There lay Bill's body in one place and his head in another. His wife said that after he came home from skating, he sat down by the fire to warm himself, and while attempting to blow his nose he threw his head into the fire place.

The coroner was called that night, and the verdict of the jury was that 'Bill Berry came to his death by skating too fast.'"

☞ Why was Adam's wife called Eve?—Because, when she appeared, man's day of happiness was drawing to a close.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Curtain Lecture.

Been out all night again. I'd like to know where you keep yourself till this time in the morning; it is not ten minutes since I heard the clock strike four. You didn't hear it.—No, of course you didn't. You wouldn't hear the last trump—the noise would have to travel through an acre or two of German beer before it would get to your hearing. Had to go among your German friends? Had to go; I'd like to know how you had to go. Some folks are dreadful willing to "had" to go.—Yes I know it's coming on election times; that's a good excuse to get away from your family and home. I wish there was no election in the whole country—it would be much better off if we hadn't any. What did you do all night long? Who did you elect?—Who did you see? Theatre and dance. Now turn over here. Oh, Lord! am I in a hop-yard of a distillery, or where am I? What have you got outside of you? Didn't drink much. You must have got into a beer barrel then, for it's coming out all over you, and how it smells!

You danced, eh? You must have cut a pretty figure—guess 'twas a lager beer reel. Do you think I'll stand this going off to a dance all night? Who did you dance with? I'll bet she was as homely as a pumpkin with two holes in it.

Look here, you needn't pretend sleep; I want to have a little domestic conversation with you. I'm your better half, and your better half proposes to discuss matters a little. Late? How do you know it's late. It's early enough to give you a piece of a woman's tongue. Tonguey? Yes, I am tonguey—that's part of a woman's prerogative, and I'm going to use some of it on you. Let you alone?

Did you say that to the girl you danced with? Oh, no! nothing of the sort; it was, "Miss, shall I have the pleasure of your very beautiful person for the next cotillion?" I wish I could see her—I'd take the beautiful out of her at a jerk. Can get no peace?—Yes, you can get plenty of it—go to the theatre; go electioneering; dance with the Dutch girls till morning; and come home and I'll give you peace by the long measure—I'll give you a piece of my mind. Come back here, where are you going? Get into another bed? Not exactly; this has been large enough heretofore and has not grown any smaller lately. You danced did you? I'd like to see you dance with me. I'm too old I suppose. I ain't too old to give you fits.

CLOSED FOR REPAIRS.—A good one is told of old Judge L——. His honor kept a demi-john of good old Jamaica in his private office for his own comfort and the entertainment of his particular friends. The judge had noticed for some time that on Monday morning his Jamaica was considerably lighter than he left it on Saturday nights. Another fact had gradually established itself in his mind. His son Sam was missing from the paternal pew in church on Sundays. One Sunday afternoon Sam came in and went up stairs rather heavily, when the Judge hailed him:

"Sam, where have you been?"

"To church, sir," was the prompt reply.

"What church, Sam?"

"Second Methodist, sir."

"Had a good sermon, Sam?"

"Very powerful, sir; it quite staggered me, sir."

"Ah! I see," said the Judge, "quite powerful, eh, Sam?"

The next Sunday the son came home rather earlier than usual, and apparently not so much "under the weather." His father hailed him with:

"Well, Sam, been to the Second Methodist again to-day?"

"Yes, sir."

"Good sermon, my boy?"

"Fact was, father, that I couldn't get in; church shut up and a ticket on the door."

"Sorry, Sam, keep going—you may get good by it yet."

Sam says on going to the office for his usual *spirit*-ual refreshment, he found the 'John' empty, and bearing the following: "*There will be no service here to-day, this church being closed for repairs!*"

A YANKEE BIBLICIST.—Standing for a moment, the other day, at that paradise of genteel loafers, the Bank Exchange corner, who should come along but "Old Slapjacks!"—Straddling himself, as if to monopolize the small remnant of sidewalk between the stationary crowd and the curbstone, he commenced upon politics—anathemized the administration, and was "gol darned if we don't have a colored President in less than ten years—as black as the ten spot of spades; for," said he, "the time is already at hand when there ain't no distinction to be made between color of skin, head-vegetation, nor ancestry." He built his arguments upon high and dry moral grounds, having a religious slope, and quoted Scripture like the d—l! At his first breathing-point, I remarked:

"Why, Slaps, you appear to be as well posted in Bible literature as you are in a game of old sledge."

"Je-hosh-e-phat! guess I know it all. Can begin at Genesis, go right through Job and Esther, dive into David, clean out Solomon and his pumpkin vines, stir up the Evangelists, pitch into Paul, and his five-act play of the Romans, and clarify the Revelations clearer than rectified cider!"

"Do you think you could hold your own with Dr. Scott?"

"I don't know anything about your Dr. Scott; but you know Parson Basset, don't yer? Wall he's a boss and a half: but I can just give him the First Book of Kings, and skunk him like whittling!"

SERVED HER RIGHT.—A fashionable young lady, a few days since, went into a store in Norfold, Va., and after a thorough examination of its contents, bought a dime's worth of thread, which she ordered to be sent to her residence, over a mile distant. The proprietor procured an express wagon, the driver of which took the package, backed up to the door, lowered the tail board, delivered the package, and collected fifteen cents, the usual charge.

A Light Heart.

There is much truth in the remark that the philosophy of many men originates in their livers. Those dark views of human nature and human life which ordinarily pass for exalted wisdom, proceed from a deseased body or diseased mind. The man who retires from society and professes to have found all its pleasure, vanity, and vexation of spirit, would speak more truthfully if he confessed that, from some derangement of his organism he had lost his capacity for enjoyment. The lights of the ball-room are just as brilliant, the dresses as splendid, the confectionery as sweet, the music as delicious as when each of these contributed to his delight. He has changed, and he thence concludes that they are hollow and joyless as they appear to him. He cannot bring himself to believe that they ever did afford him sincere enjoyment. Looking back over his past life, his morbid fancy tinges all with its own sombre hue. He repines at his existence, and quotes very gloomily:

"Count o'er the joys thine hours have seen,
Count o'er the days from anguish free,
And know whatever thou hast been,
'Tis something better not to be."

There is no wisdom in all this. True wisdom does not look upon this world as either a paradise or a purgatory. Its maxim is to enjoy the present, if it be bright, to endure it if it be gloomy. So far from attempting to show its superiority by finding good in nothing, that it never complains. When misfortune comes it never succumbs at the first approach and sinks into hopeless despondency; but with a light, elastic buoyance, it makes an unyielding resistance, and breaks all the force of the attack.

Ah! a fine thing in this world of trial and sorrow, is a light hopeful heart. It alone possesses the stoutness which will carry one through difficulties, afflictions and persecutions; it can climb mountains, penetrate deserts, and brave the storm-tossed ocean; it can endure all the hardships of the camp, and march unfalteringly with the forlorn hope to the cannon's mouth. When the proud man is humbled, and the strong man has failed, he of light heart will remain, unfearing and unhurt, triumphant over every obstacle, superior to every difficulty.

The Stranger's Wish.

Young and gentle art thou for whom the stranger breathes his fervent wish, and in thy soul are clustered pure thoughts and holy purposes; and thy heart is filled with visions of future joys, that brighten with every touch of thy golden fancy.

To the broad highway of life, that stretcheth to the grave and endeth in eternity, is stored with happiness, and a thousand forms of varied beauty glitter upon its radiant surface.

Lofty and virtuous are thy sentiments, and thy feelings gush forth in all the warmth of youth and innocence, untaught in the gloomy sorrows that darken the spirits of our race.

And thou art about to go forth into the mighty world, where a thousand charms may circle thee about, or rude adversity greet thy coming with its chilly hand.

That it may not sink into thy gentle soul to freeze its generous sympathies—to poison its springs of joy and sicken it of earth's scenes, is the prayer of him, who never uttered one more pure and holy, than he now murmurs for thy happiness. But, should thy destiny decree that thou must endure life's sorrows, may they visit thee in thy tenderness, and fall lightly upon thy fair and youthful brow, may they deal gently with the roses on thy cheek, and dim not the lustre of thy soul-lit eyes. May they leave thy form its fullness—thy step its elasticity—thy voice its sweetness—thy smile its joy.

May the partner of thy life possess a noble soul, a brilliant intellect, a generous nature and a loving heart. May he love thee with more than woman's fervor, and cherish thee more fondly, as the storms of life gather about thy path.

GO IN LADIES!—Oh, and after the 29th of February inst., the ladies will be fully authorized to commence making love to any gentleman they may deem worthy of their hands, hearts and fortunes, this year is called leap year, because it is the lady's privilege to "leap" into the arms of the man she fancies. To prove this, we quote from an old work, printed in 1660, entitled "Courtship, Love and Matrimonie." In the chapter entitled "*When ye girls shall sparke ye menne,*" the learned author thus speaks:

"Albeit, it is nowea part of ye Common Lawe in regard to ye social relations of life, that as often as every besextile year doth return, ye ladies have ye sole privilege during the whole time it continueth, of making love unto ye men, which they may do either by words or looks, as unto them it seemeth proper; and moreover, no man will be entitled to ye benefit of clergy who doth refuse to accept ye offer of a ladie, or who doth in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."

Therefore, ladies, you must comply with the law, and bringing your captives up to the alter, allow them the benefit of the clergy.

WOMAN'S ADVANTAGES.—Some of the advantages of women over men are as follows:

A woman can say what she chooses without being knocked down for it.

She can take a snooze after dinner while her husband goes to work.

She can go into the street without being asked to treat at every saloon.

She can paint her face if it is too pale, and powder if it is too red.

She can stay at home in time of war, and can get married again if her husband is killed.

She can wear corsets if too thick—other fixins if too thin.

She can eat, drink and be merry, without costing her a cent.

She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees one she likes better.

She can get her husband in debt all over, until he warns the public by advertisements not to trust her on his account.

THE CHAMPION SWIMMER.—A Sandwich Island boy recently deserted the whale-ship Franklin when twenty miles at sea, jumping overboard about eight o'clock at night, and swimming all night for the land. By daylight he was within half a mile of shore, but there encountered a strong opposing current, and after buffeting the waves in a vain effort to reach the beach, he saw a sail several miles to the leeward, changed his course for the vessel, striking out to sea again, and was on her deck by nine o'clock Friday morning, nothing harmed by his fourteen hours' swim.

☞ A very clever conundrum was that which took a prize in Philadelphia some years since: In what manner did Capt. May cheat the Mexicans? He charged them with a troop of horses which they never got.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, February 29, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

☞ Dental Card, by John Locke.
☞ Administratrix notice, by Sarah Peightal.
☞ Straw and Lace goods &c. &c., by H. Ward.
☞ Spring Stock now open, by Eyre & Landell.

THE READING CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention assembles in Reading to-day. We hope the proceedings may be harmonious, and that the best man may be nominated for Governor. If the large majority of the Democratic party should have an influence with delegates of the Convention, Honest Jacob Fry, of old Montgomery, will receive a unanimous nomination on the first ballot, for it is certain that the party feel that with him as the candidate, in opposition to Curtin, the contest will be an easy one, and the majority crushing.

Jacob Fry is not the only man that can be elected. There are other good men named. But with Fry the party can enter the contest with a certainty of success.

We shall give the full proceedings of the Convention in our next.

THE OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.—We always like to speak from the book—to be enabled to do so we attended the sittings of the Convention as a looker-on. We have been present at State Conventions in Harrisburg for twenty years, and truth compels us to say that we never saw a larger or a more respectable body of men assembled in the State Capitol than was there on Wednesday last. There was some bitterness in the Convention until the mode of selecting delegates to the Chicago Convention was determined upon—after that the Convention was harmonious. The Cameron wing of the party, were in the majority from the start, but the Republican wing, (or anti-Cameron,) having the most talent, gave Cameron's friends a great deal of trouble. After Curtin was nominated we heard a number of the Opposition out-siders declare they would not vote for him *if* "Old Fry" should receive the Democratic nomination. The several candidates for Governor came forward and addressed the Convention, pledging themselves to do all in their power for the success of the nominee. Mr. Curtin also addressed the Convention, he promised to give his whole time to the success of his party.

With honest Jacob Fry as the Democratic nominee, Curtin will be beaten twenty thousand.

DOUGLAS IN BUCKS COUNTY—*The Doylestown Democrat*, the old and influential organ of our party in Bucks county, says:

"During the past two weeks, there was a large number of persons in town, from all parts of the country in attendance upon court which afforded us a good opportunity to become acquainted with the political feelings of our people upon the subject of the Presidency. We are rejoiced to find that public opinion is rapidly tending to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, as the only man who can successfully encounter the Republican cohorts. We have scarcely found a dissenting voice to this among Democrats; and we are pleased to find that many who differed with him a year ago are now fair and square upon his platform. We believe if the sentiment of our people could be taken to-day, a large majority of the Democracy of Bucks would be found in favor of the nomination of Judge Douglas. The change of opinion in this respect within a few months is striking."

The same change of opinion has taken place in this county, and we may safely say in every county of the State. Douglas would carry the State by an old fashion Jackson majority.

CUBA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—A Havana correspondent says:

No less than four vessels, that were notoriously bound for the coast of Africa to return with cargoes of Bozales, have left this harbor within the last ten days. One of them is a steamer. She was brought here twelve or fifteen months ago, perhaps longer, from Montreal, sold to certain Spanish houses, and until recently has been employed as a coasting steamer. She was called the Colon, but I think it probable she has been re-baptized, and has now another name. A day or two before she left this harbor she was repainted entirely black, so as I suppose, to deceive the cruisers on the coast of Africa (who of course are in possession of a description of her) as to her character. She did not clear at all at the custom house, and went to sea in the night, or, at least, she was observed in this harbor in the evening, and next morning was *non est inventus*.

It is utterly impossible that the authorities of this island were not aware that this steamer was fitting out in the harbor for a voyage to the coast of Africa, and it was in their power to have detained her.

The other three vessels above referred to, it was equally notorious, were fitted out for the coast of Africa, to return with cargoes of Bozales, and they, too, might, had such been the desire of the authorities, have been detained.

☞ Tom Hyer is in Washington and proposes giving sparring lessons for the special benefit of Congressmen.

A Grave Error.

Is Pennsylvania a Democratic State?

Not a few of the Democratic politicians of this State—particularly that class who blindly follow the fortunes of the National Administration—in their calculations of the result of the future of our party, are in the habit of putting down *Pennsylvania* in the Democratic column. This is a mistake, and can be accounted for in two ways only: either *ignorance*, or a base purpose on the part of all such to mislead the public mind in order the better to enable corrupt *leaders* to accomplish ignoble designs.

Pennsylvania is no longer a Democratic State. That is, no longer Democratic on the platform and tests of the President.

We do not design, at this time, to discuss the reasons why she has swerved from the ancient moorings of her traditional love, or to recount the soul-sickening perfidity and treacheries of the men in whom the loyal heart of our Democratic people reposed confidence; but simply to point to the melancholy historic *fact* that Pennsylvania is no longer a Democratic State, in order that it may have a salutary effect upon some, at least into whose hands the destiny of our party has again been entrusted, and who will meet in a few days at Reading to shape its future.

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not design to convey the impression that the *people* of Pennsylvania are not *now*, as they ever have been, firm and fixed in their love and respect for *Democratic* PRINCIPLES. Far from it. We firmly believe that, to-day, her people as richly merit the proud title of the "Democratic Keystone of the Federal Arch," as in her pristine days, when she sustained the immortal Jackson, or later, when she placed at her helm that lamented statesman, Francis R. Shunk.

But those days have passed away. The reins of our good, glorious old party have been submitted to *other hands*, and *truth*, however reluctantly spoken, compels us to say it, *Pennsylvania is no longer a Democratic State!*

Time once was, when to assert that Pennsylvania could, for *two* successive years, be carried by the opponents of the Democratic party, a man was considered a fit subject for some lunatic asylum. Indeed, so confirmed were the Democrats in the belief in the impossibility of this, that it was regarded as a proverb that "the Whigs (or Opposition) *can not* carry the State two years in succession!" This delusion has, however, we are sorry to say it, been dispelled; and for "*two years in succession*" has the flag of Democracy been stricken down, and now trails in the dust.—For "*two years in succession*" have we been beaten; not by a mere nominal vote but by a majority *larger than the Republican ticket has received in any State in the whole Union!*

These are startling declarations—BUT TRUE AS HOLY WRIT!

Now what has produced this mighty upheaving among the PEOPLE? What has brought about that wonderful change in the public mind throughout the State?

We answer boldly: *The disgraceful conduct of the leaders of the Democratic party!* The disgusting attempts of these wreckless men to commit the party to heretical doctrines and repulsive dogmas. Their revolting efforts to proscribe and read out of the party some of its best and purest men. Their base pandering to power and their shameful interference in the local politics throughout the State.—That is what has made Pennsylvania a *Republican State!*

What we have written is from the best of motives. It is done in the hope that it will set those delegates who go to Reading on the 29th to reflecting.

Let it be born in mind that the Democracy of Pennsylvania enter the great campaign against fearful odds!

We have to enter the field against *a majority of nearly twenty thousand!* We can not longer, for the sake of tickling the ear of *Federal Power*, indulge in the luxury of "reading out!" We must, if we desire success, reverse our policy, and begin to "*read in!*"—We want twenty thousand proselytes; ten thousand we *must* have to start *even* with the Black Republicans. There must be no further attempts at proscription. We must raise aloft the banner of conciliation and harmony and inscribe upon it the good motto, "PRINCIPLE, NOT *Men!*" We must select for our candidate for Governor, the purest and strongest man we have. We should send the best and wisest and most discreet men to Charleston, uninstructed; re-endorse the Cincinnati platform—dissolve the Convention in a blaze of glory, and we will then enter the campaign a united and invincible army of patriots, strong enough and bold enough to defeat the combined efforts of sectionalism, let it present itself in whatever guise it may.

If, however, the disgusting spectacle of last year is acted over again, the action of the Convention *will be repudiated, and the State of Pennsylvania will be forever lost to the Democracy!* These are the solemn convictions of the editor of this paper who has for over twenty years voted and labored for the Democratic party. They are boldly and fearlessly uttered, with no other motive than to induce those into whose hands the people have confided power to ponder and reflect *before it is too late!*

REMEMBER! Pennsylvania is not *now* a Democratic State! She must be reclaimed. If the action of the Reading Convention be guided by reason and common sense, she *will* be gloriously redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled!—*Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

The Opposition State Convention.

The Opposition to the Democracy met in Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, the 22d. Francis Jordan, Esq., of Bedford, was selected to act as temporary chairman. Ex-Gov. James Pollock was called to the chair, in the afternoon, as permanent President of the Convention, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The following resolutions were finally adopted by the following vote: yeas 128, nays 4.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to prepare an address and resolutions—and also to report the names of eight Senatorial delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Chicago, in June next, and the names of two persons for Senatorial Electors, and that the delegates from the different congressional districts report to the Convention, the names of four persons from each Congressional district who shall be representative delegates to the National Convention, and one from each district as Elector.

Provided, That in the districts where the delegates are already elected, such delegates be accepted by this Convention.

Provided further, That where the Congressional districts represented in this Convention decline to present the name of any delegates to Chicago, in those districts, the election of delegates to the National Convention at Chicago shall be referred to the people.

Resolved, That the delegates from this State, appointed by this Convention to the National Convention, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit, and to vote for Gen. Cameron while his name remains before that body.

FIRST BALLOT FOR GOVERNOR.

John Covode, of Westmoreland,	22	votes.
Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre,	56	"
T. W. Howe, of Allegheny,	13	"
Samuel Calvin, of Blair,	5	"
Townsend Haines, of Chester,	5	"
David Taggart of Northumberland,	16	"
Levi Kline, of Lebanon,	12	"
Geo. W. Scranton, of Luzerne,	4	"

SECOND BALLOT.

Andrew G. Curtin,	74	"
John Covode,	27	"
T. W. Howe,	10	"
Samuel Calvin,	1	"
Townsend Haines,	4	"
David Taggart,	11	"
Levi Kline,	7	"

The nomination of Mr. Curtin was then made unanimous—three delegates voting, *no*.

Mr. Simons, delegate from this county, voted for Mr. Calvin on both ballots.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

The several delegates presented the names of the following gentlemen to compose the Electoral ticket, viz:

1st	District—	Edward C. Knight.
2d	"	Robert P. King.
3d	"	Henry Bumm.
4th	"	Robert M. Foust.
5th	"	Nathan Hills.
6th	"	John M. Broomall.
7th	"	James W. Fuller.
8th	"	Levi B. Smith.
9th	"	Francis W. Christ.
10th	"	David Mumma, Jr.
11th	"	David Taggart.
12th	"	Thomas R. Hull.
13th	"	Francis B. Penniman.
14th	"	Ulysses Mercur.
15th	"	George Bressler.
16th	"	A. B. Sharpe.
17th	"	Daniel O. Gehr.
18th	"	Samuel Calvin.
19th	"	Edgar Cowan.
20th	"	Wm. M'Kennon.
21st	"	John M. Kirpatrick.
22d	"	James Kerr.
23d	"	Richard P. Roberts.
24th	"	Henry Souther.
25th	"	John Grier.

The Committe appointed for that purpose reported that James Pollock and Thomas M. Howe were selected as the Electors at large.

DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—DELEGATES AT LARGE.

David Wilmot,	Henry D. Moore,
Samuel A. Purviance,	Andrew H. Reeder.
Thaddeus Stevens,	Titian J. Coffey,
John H. Ewing,	Morrow B. Lowry.

The following gentlemen were reported to compose the delegates to the Chicago Convention, in June next, viz:

1st	District.	Referred to the people.
2d	"	" " "
3d	"	" " "
4th	"	" " "
5th	"	Not reported.
6th	"	" "
7th	"	" " "
8th	"	Isaac Eckert, David E. Stout, J. Knabb, J. Bowman Bell.
9th	District.	O. J. Dickey, C. S. Kauffman, Samuel Schoch, Jos. D. Pownall.
10th	District.	Charles B. Forney, Joseph Cassey, Wm. Cameron, Israel Gutilius.
11th	District.	Robert M. Palmer, Jacob G. Frick, Samuel A. Bergstressor, Wm. C. Lawson.
12th	District.	H. M. Hoyt, P. M. Osterhont, Frank Stewart, Davis Alton.
13th	District.	Charles Albright, William Davis, W. H. Armstrong, Samuel E. Dimmick.
14th	District.	Not reported.
15th	District.	William Butler, Kline G. Furst, Lindsay Mehaffey, G. B. Overton.
16th	District.	Kirk Haines, W. B. Irvin, Alexander J. Frey, Jacob S. Haldeman.
17th	District.	Wm. M'Clellan, D. M'Caunaghy, John J. Patterson, Francis Jordan.
18th	District.	A. A. Barker, S. M. Green, Wm. M. Loyd, Wm. H. Koons.
19th	District.	Not reported.
20th	"	Andrew Stewart, Alexander Murdock, Smith Fuller, William E. Gapen.
21st	District.	Not reported.
22d	"	"
23d	"	"
24th	"	John Patterson, S. P. Johnston, James S. Meyers, D. C. Gillespie.
25th	Distaict,	B. B. Vincent, Thomas J. Devore, J. C. Hays, S. Newton Peitis.

THE GIRARD ESTATE.—The cash received for rent from real estate and farms belonging to the Girard Estate, during 1859, amounted to $148,550 38; from lands in Schuylkill county, $50; and from interests and dividends, $8,567 74—making a total of $157,168 12.—During the year $12,004 54 was expended for the improvement of the Eastern front of the city of Delaware avenue; $96,907 02 for the support of the Girard College.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

February, 21st, 1860.

House bill, No. 253. "An Act to annex parts of Dublin and Spingfield townships, in Huntingdon county, to the county of Fulton."

When this bill was announced, Mr. Africa rose to speak on the merits of the bill, when the Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. Lawrence, Washington,) determined that they were not subject to discussion until the same had been read.

The bill was then read as follows:

AN ACT

To annex parts of Dublin and Springfield townships in Huntingdon county to the county of Fulton.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That that part of Dublin and Springfield townships in the county of Huntingdon which is embraced in the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing on the summit of Tuscarora mountain, at the south-east corner of Huntingdon county where it joins Fulton county, thence north along the Huntingdon county line, so as to include the farm of William Campbell, thence a westerly direction, so as to include the farm formerly owned by Hugh Campbell, to a point on the summit of Black Log mountain; thence south along the summit of Black Log mountain to the Fulton county line, shall be annexed to the county of Fulton, and is hereby declared to be a component part of said county of Fulton.

SEC. 2. That the territory hereafter described be erected into a new township, to be called Sydney township, as follows: To include that portion of Huntingdon county hereby annexed to Fulton county, and also the following portion of Dublin township, in Fulton county, namely: Commencing at the new Fulton county line at Black Log mountain, thence a southern direction by a straight line to the north corner of Tod township, Fulton county, thence south-east to a point on the summit of Tuscarora mountain where it intersects the Franklin county line, so as to include the farm of Austin Allen; thence north along the summit of said mountain to the old Fulton and Huntingdon line.

SEC. 3. That James Kelly, David Welsh, and James Cree, are hereby appointed commissioners to run the lines and fix the boundary before mentioned, to be paid at the rate of two dollars per day each, out of the treasury of Fulton county.

SEC. 4. That the general and township elections for the township of Sydney, in Fulton county, shall be held at the school house in the village of Burnt Cabins.

Mr. Africa. This bill directly interests my constituents, by proposing to take off part of our county and adjoining it to another.—I hold in my hand remonstrances against this division, and believing that they should be read in Committee, I move that this bill be re-committed to the Committee on new counties and County Seats.

Mr. Austin. I hope this motion will not prevail, although I do not doubt that the gentleman has remonstrances, and that others are forthcoming. I am of the opinion that they are somewhat far-fetched. I think that I am safe in saying that a majority, nay nearly the entire portion of the townships in Huntingdon county referred to in this bill, and proposed to be annexed to Fulton, are in its favor.

Mr. Africa. I only appear to ask that justice may be done to our constituents, and the only mode of doing so, I conceive to be, to refer this bill back to the Committee designated, before whom the remonstrances may be read. I have not had the opportunity of doing so heretofore, and I feel assured that this privilege of being heard will not be denied; if so, I am much mistaken.

On the motion to re-commit, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Brewster and Mr. Africa, and were as follows:

Yeas 33; nays 44.

So the question was determined in the negative.

On the question,

Shall the bill be laid aside for second reading?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Africa and Mr. Jackson, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas 50; nays 30.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question will the House proceed to a second reading and consideration of this bill.

Mr. Africa. I move that the further consideration of this bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. O'Neill. I move that the hour of adjournment be extended until the consideration of the bills on the private Calendar be gone through with.

Agreed to.

Mr. Brewster. I do not rise, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of making a lengthy speech on the merits of the bill now before us. I presume, sir, you have observed I have not trespassed on this House in the way of speech making since I have had the honor of being one of its members. But, sir, I now rise to make a few statements of facts in relation to the bill now under consideration. The citizens of this portion of Huntingdon county have unanimously petitioned this body, (not one tax-payer in the district is omitted,) praying to be annexed to the county of Fulton, for the following reasons: The distance from the seat of justice, living, as many of them do, over 40 miles from Huntingdon, and no public conveyance for travel, renders it inconvenient and expensive to attend the courts, and, together with the great amount of legal business before said courts, almost amounts to a denial of justice, many causes being continued from term to term, at great expense to the parties, which deters many from applying for their rights.

On the other hand the territory described in this bill lies within twelve or fifteen miles of McConnellsburg, the County Seat of Fulton county, the courts of which county have not sufficient legal business to occupy their attention for a week at any time, which renders the administration of justice prompt, and without any vexatious delay. Owing to the great distance to the County Seat, and having to travel by private conveyance, and that over very bad muddy roads, jurors and witnesses cannot reach Huntingdon in time for the opening of the court, unless by traveling on the Sabbath day, or starting the week previous to the court. The territory wishing to be annexed has no improvements within its bounds made at the expense of the county of Huntingdon. No, not so much as a bridge; but, contrawise, they have paid their share in the erection of a new Court House and numerous expensive bridges in other parts of the county; also, within a very few years, the purchase of a very fine farm, and the erection of a large poor house, all of which they are willing to relinquish, to be annexed to the county of Fulton, to obviate their grievances. I hope, Mr. Speaker, the bill will pass without objections, as I know of no valid one that can be raised against it.

Mr. Africa. I believe I will not make a speech upon this subject at present. I trust that the motion will prevail for the reasons already given, and it will be a waste of time to reiterate them.

On the motion to postpone indefinitely,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Africa and Mr. Fleming, and were as follow, viz: yeas 28, nays 50.

So the question was determined in the negative.

Mr. Africa. I now move to postpone the the consideration of this bill for the present. I have appealed to the liberality of this House to allow my constituents to be heard, and the request has been denied. I suppose it is to be so again. All I ask is that simple justice may be done my constituents, that they may be heard on this question, and the bill shall not be rushed through at railroad speed. I have remonstrances from citizens of the same locality in Dublin township proposed to be stricken off, and is this House to shut their ears against the protestations of persons interested in this measure? I hope that such is not the case, and that measures of this importance will not be driven through at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Strong. Does the gentleman from Huntingdon, Mr. Africa, mean to say that the people in the district, to be stricken off, are opposed to it? I understand the gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Brewster, to say that every man in the district wished to be stricken off. On that ground I voted for the bill. I suppose that the inhabitants of some other portion of Huntingdon county are anxious to prevent this excision.

It is said that not even a bridge has been built in that section of Huntingdon county, whereas, on the other hand, the inhabitants thereof have assisted in the construction of public buildings in Fulton county, to which they are contiguous. I will never favor the keeping of any number of persons in a position which is objectionable, and if the gentleman from Franklin is correct, every tax-payer in these townships, part of which are proposed to be stricken off, are in favor of the passage of the bill. If, however, as the gentleman has insinuated, there were parties in interest opposed to it, I should be indisposed to be in favor of the passage of this act. The simple objection that some are opposed to parting with others is no objection at all.

Mr. Africa. I take pleasure in replying to my distinguished friend from Philadelphia, Mr. Strong. I have heard to-day for the first time the doctrine of cecession countenanced, which is rather an exception to the rule. It is alleged that because a few persons desire to secede from a county their prayer should be granted. When the inhabitants of a district desire to erect a new township, the court directs an election to be held, and unless a majority are in favor thereof, such action is not permitted. This morning I received a petition, the caption of which, with the permission of the House, I will read.

"The petition of certain citizens of Dublin township showeth, etc."

A Member. How many have signed it?

Mr. Africa. There are 27 names appended to this petition. The letter accompanying it stated that owing to the rapidity with which the bill was being rushed through the House, an opportunity was not given to obtain more signatures, and if the bill were delayed, additional names would be sent.

Mr. Pinkerton. I should like to hear the names read, to see if the parties reside in the district.

Mr. Strong. The question before us is an entirely different one from that of the secession of a sovereign State. We are constantly changing in our judicial relations, but the law in reference to making new townships is wrong and ought to be repealed, and I believe there is a bill now before the House to prevent a majority from trampling upon the rights of a minority who want a township of their own. Why deny a request emanating from all parties interested, and likely to be affected. Many of these tax-payers reside forty miles, we are told, from the seat of justice, whereas they are near the county seat of Fulton. Huntingdon is a large county, and unless we have some good and sufficient reasons given for preventing it, I shall vote in favor of the bill. Those who wish to kill the bill will vote to postpone for the present, those who wish the bill to pass will not so vote.

Mr. Kinney. If the bill cannot stand the test of a few days' postponement, I shall vote that it be so postponed, although I am in favor of its passage, for the reasons given by the gentleman from Franklin (Mr. Brewster) that every tax-payer has petitioned this House for the division.

Mr. Africa. I am surprised that the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Strong) should manifest such interest in a measure exclusively local. I was elected by the people of Huntingdon county to represent them here, and not one individual has written to me on the subject, and but one has spoken to me who is in favor of it. The gentleman has said that Huntingdon is a large county. It contains 720 square miles; running throughout its whole extent there are seven or eight mountains, and not one-third of its area is fit for tillage and cultivation. Our territory is circumscribed enough and we do not wish it further curtailed, and in order that parties directly interested and living in the vicinity referred to, should have an opportunity of expressing their opposition to this measure, I ask that its consideration be postponed for the present.

On this question the yens and nays were required by Mr. Africa, and Mr. Fleming and were as follows, viz:

Yeas 51; nays 30.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

PET BIRDS.—Caged birds are the source of much pleasure, and while they give great happiness if they are kept in a good healthy condition, seem to enjoy life nearly, if not quite as well as their mates in the bush or the wild wood—especially if, either from lack of memory or blissfull ignorance, the caged birds do not know what pleasure they lose. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." One of the great drawbacks to the happiness of birds and to the pleasure of keeping them, is *lice*, and having noticed in an exchange paper, what is said to be a safe and sure way removing of them, we give it to our readers:

"Lay a piece of canton or cotton flannel over the cage at night, several nights in succession, taking it off at daybreak. Multitudes of lice will be found upon it, which are easily killed. After a few days all will be removed. A case in which this was very successful, has just been brought to our notice; from a pair of bobo-links hundreds of those parasites were removed in this way."

The Platform Makers.

[From the Pittsburgh Post.]

The announcement, made a day or two since, that Senator Bright, as a chairman of a caucus of Democratic Senators, had appointed a committee to "arrange the Charleston Platform," at least so far as the territorial policy of the country and the slavery question is concerned, is receiving the well deserved reprobation of the Democratic press all over the country. The truth is, that in matters of this description, the day of Congressional and Senatorial dictation is past. The people will not submit to it, and those who attempt it are doing a great injury to the party. The character of this committee, which Mr. Bright has appointed—the names of the gentlemen placed upon it—prove that its intention, at the best, was to aid an unjust opposition to those who agree in sentiment with Senator Douglas and, if possible, to insert such a plank in the platform as would prevent him from accepting the nomination for the Presidency. The great Democratic mind of the country is not to be prejudiced by such unauthorized and high-handed political movement as this. The gentlemen who compose this caucus are in no sense the representatives of the people in this behalf. They possess no power,—either original or delegated—to do this thing. It is not even a Congressional caucus, nor a caucus composed of leading Democrats at the Capital—it is but a *Senatorial* caucus, and a self-constituted body at that. The people are not bound to the behests of any such body. Their opinions and their platforms are but the ideas of a few individual Democrats. They are acting without the sanction, and in antagonism to the rules of their party organization.

The bitter opposition to the views of Mr Douglas, upon the territorial question, which Mr. Buchanan and Attorney General Black have waged as though he was a candidate for the Presidency against them is a purely personal matter. The people—the *masses* of the Democracy—have not one particle of sympathy with the President or the Attorney General in their self-imposed task of defeating the will of the people. The Administration has used the power of its patronage and of its influence to injure Mr. Douglas by every means in its power. The concentrated power at Washington has assumed authority to control the will of the people, and to make tests of Democracy, which the people will never acknowledge. It has said that no man who believes with Mr. Douglas and advocated his nomination for the Presidency, should be acknowledged as a Democrat. Through its officials, the Administration has constantly labored to obtain expressions from conventions inimical to those who agree with Mr. Douglas. In some instances, it has succeeded. It makes its open boast, in Washington city, that it will control our own State Convention, which is to meet at Reading, next week. It seems to have arrayed itself to defeat the will of the people, and to rule the party and the country by a novel sort of dictational power, before unheard of in the history of the Democratic party.

This Senatorial Committee, to arrange the Charleston platform, is part and parcel of the scheme of the President and Attorney General to defeat Douglas, and with him, the wishes of the large majority of the Democratic party who think with him.

What business has the President, the Attorney General, or any caucus of Senators, to meddle with the business of the people in the construction of their political platforms, and the choice of their candidates for the Presidency? We deny to the administration or its officers the right to dictate to the platforms of the party, or to any caucus of Senators the right to decide what the basis of the political belief of any party shall be. That duty the people have heretofore entrusted, and will continue to entrust, to a convention of delegates, chosen by themselves, fresh from among themselves and for this specific purpose; the Presidents, and Attorney Generals, and grave Senators go out of their province, when they attempt to forestall the people in caucus or elsewhere, in a matter of this kind.

In its opposition to the popular sovereignty doctrine, as enunciated by Mr. Douglas, as maintained years ago by Mr. Cass, and as endorsed by the Democratic party in the Cincinnati platform, the present administration has departed from its dignity, and seriously damaged the prospects of the National Democracy. Its course has been to concentrate power and accumulate political knavery at Washington. Now, the Senators are coming in as self-constituted advisers in a matter upon which the people want no advice, and will submit to no dictation. The tests to be submitted at the Charleston Convention are beyond and above the executive power of the President, the legal advice of the learned gentleman from Somerset, or the concoction of Senatorial wisdom—traveling out of its duties and beyond its authority.

All the opposition which the administration has been able to bring to bear against Mr. Douglas has not abated one jot from his great popularity with the people. This attempt now being made is to make a platform for individuals—*not* the party. This is a safe assumption from the political antecedents of the men who have been placed upon this committee. In the coming contest, the Democracy must fight under the broad banner of conservatism, against anti-slavery passion and fanaticism. In arranging the preliminaries of the contest, all personal oppositions of Presidents and Attorney Generals—against any candidate, for the leadership of the campaign, will be swept away like straws before the energetic force of the popular will. The waters of the ocean staid not at the command of a king, and the gushing tide of popular sentiment among the Democratic party, Presidents, Attorney Generals and Senatorial caucuses may attempt to command but it will not stop at their bidding. The people—the source of all power—in matters where they have delegated no authority and asks no advice—will disregard the wisdom of Senators, the learning of law-givers—and the dictation from any source whatever. It is high time that these efforts to maintain a personal pride of opinion—so damaging to the party, and subversive of its united and harmonious action should cease.

☞ The Broad Top R. R. Company have established a telegraph line from this place to Saxton. We are pleased to note this additional evidence of the prosperity of the Company.

☞ The History of all Religions, by Smucker, just published and for sale at Lewis' Cheap Book Store. Also, Hymn Books and Pocket Bibles with and without clasps.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

Letter from our Ex-Reporter.

PITTSBURGH Feb. 27, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—Many moons have waxed and waned since I last wrote you over the *non de plume* of Ex-Reporter, and doubtless, many of your readers suppose that I have forgotten you entirely. But not so. When I started from home, I secretly resolved that I would write you a letter whilst in this city, and now I will endeavor, as far as my ability extends, to execute my purpose.

I arrived here at 2 o'clock, Saturday morning, and put up at the Mansion House, one of the best Hotels in the city, and under the auspices of George Aurentz, Esq., a clever, and obliging gentleman, who spares no pains to make his guests feel perfectly at home, and when combined with the attention of his gentlemanly clerks, no one can feel otherwise. His table is of the very best, and is furnished with almost every luxury the market affords. Should any of your friends have occasion to visit this place, I would recommend to their favorable consideration the Mansion House.

Since I first left Pittsburgh—almost eighteen months ago—many changes have taken place, passenger railways introduced and in active operation, whole blocks of houses have been torn down and others erected in their stead. One of the finest buildings I ever saw, is one erected on Fifth street, between Wood and Market, where the Second Presbyterian Church used to stand. The building is five stories high, and the front is one mass of iron. It is occupied by almost innumerable business houses of almost every kind, from top to bottom.

Business is stagnant here at present. Several large establishments are only running about one-third of the time—just enough to keep the thing moving. However, the operatives appear to be in pretty good spirits, and inform me that they feel pretty sure that business will resume its former activity in the Spring. Such at least appears to be the general impression.

There appears to be a split in the People's Party of this city, in regard to the Governorship and their nominee. The *Commercial Journal*, a rampant Opposition paper, refuses to support Andrew G. Curtin, the nominee of the late State Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 22nd, while the *Gazette*, another of the same stamp, goes in for him body and breeches. They are talking very cross to each other about it. The Opposition, in the city, as far as I can learn, have two favorites for the Presidency—Cameron and Seward. Some say Cameron will be the nominee, while others assert he will not stand a ghost of a chance. Others again say they have no particular choice. Douglas stock is advancing every day. The *Post*, until lately, a strong Administration paper, says that Douglas will be the Charleston nominee, without a doubt. Douglas is decidedly *the* man of *the* times, and should he fail at Charleston (which we are not at all afraid of) the Democracy of this country will undoubtedly be thrown out of power and position for the next four years. No man in the Democratic ranks can be elected so easily as Stephen A. Douglas. He holds a place in the affections of every true Democrat, no other man in the country dare hope to gain. He is the only true conservative Democrat named in connection with the Presidency, and should the Charleston Delegation do their duty, *he will be nominated on the second ballot, without a doubt.* With him as their standard-bearer, the Democracy are certain of a triumphant success, without him, they are sure of an ignominous and disastrous defeat.

EX-REPORTER.

WARREN COUNTY, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860.

DEAR GLOBE:—I have thought for some time past, of writing to you, as you have no correspondent about here I believe. I have been in this State about four years, and have seen the good times as it was at first when I came, and the hard times these last two years. Times are a little better now than for a couple of years, and money seems to be a little plentier, still it is very scarce, especially with some who have pressing debts to pay. Wheat is now worth one dollar per bushel at the Mississippi river, and corn about 30 cents; the market at the Railroad, is not quite so good. There is an immense quantity of corn in the country yet for sale, and a great deal has already been marketed. I expect it will be more than the above price before another crop comes in. Some are holding theirs for the summer market.

There is some political talk out here, about the approaching campaign. The voice of the Illinois Democracy seems to be unanimously for Stephen A. Douglas as the best candidate for the Presidency. I think his chances for nomination by the Charleston Convention seems to be very good, at least I hope it may be the case.

The weather here this winter, has been extremely cold nearly all the time, till within the last few weeks it has not been quite so cold. There was a couple of times that the thermometer was as low as 20 degrees below zero. There was snow part of the time—but snow as a general thing, never lies very long here at a time, so we never have very good sledding, and I have never seen more than one sleigh since I came West.

A man was recently shot and killed by a woman in Oquawka, he was attempting to enter her house through a window, when she ordered him to go back, he kept on trying to climb in when she shot him, killing him instantly. I guess it was rather a bad character that the house bore, it is little difference—the woman gave herself up.

The weather seems mild these last two days with a prospect of an early spring.

F. T. P.

Educational.

The friends of the present Common School System have reason to congratulate themselves for the firmness, the unwavering fidelity, manifested by successive Executives, the heads of the School Department; and for the achievements won by their zealous labors. For the last few years the Governors and State Superintendents seem to have been the men for the times. Our first acquaintance in the Department was with H. L. Dieffenbaugh, the present Dept. Sec. of the Commonwealth; and we shall never forget the anxiety, the earnest sincerity with which he seemed to look forward to the success of the System. Without the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, we hope and we believe there is a better day coming for him. Gov. Pollock, and his excellency, Gov. Packer, have considered their official duties with no careless indifference. In the midst of tumult their messages have gone before the public. From our stand-point on the beach they have appeared like columns of strength with the waves of tumult and popular prejudices drifting around them. H. C. Hickok, the present State Supt., too, has had an eventful time in probably the most trying era of the System's history. Our observation has been closely fixed upon the movements of the Department during his official term. That term is now drawing to a close. Mr. Hickok will leave his present position, and carry with him the confidence, esteem and gratitude of the educational men, and a host of friends throughout the State. With an unusual zeal, and a conservative policy in his course, the system has grown into favor. Mr. Hickok is a good public speaker: his earnestness and eloquence has sustained him in positions that few of his predecessors have been necessitated to meet. If Gov. Packer would think proper to re-nominate him, the Governor's friends in this county would be satisfied with the result.

ALBERT OWEN,
County Supt.

A Terrible Winter's Journey.

[From the St. Paul Minnesotian and Times, Feb. 10.]

Mr. Anthony, one of the party who was lost on the prairie, and whose sufferings are depicted below by the editor of the *Nor' Wester*, published at the Red River Settlement, called upon us yesterday. The following account is taken from the *Nor' Wester*, the second number of which lies before us:—

Never have we met with a more sad and melancholy narrative than that which it is our painful duty this week to recount. The boiler of the Anson Northrup not being in a fit state to commence work in the spring, the Messrs. Burbank, of St. Paul, resolved to send over to Fort Garry, during the winter, a competent person to examine it; it was accordingly arranged that he should go to Georgetown, a newly formed station at the mouth of Buffalo river, about 200 miles from here, and that Governor Mactavish should despatch a party thither to bring him on to the settlement.

The engineer, it would seem, had arrived at Georgetown somewhat sooner than the date fixed upon, and having waited there a few days, he grew impatient at the delay, and requested to be sent on. Mr. Mackenzie, the young gentleman in charge of the station, delayed a little longer, and then started with two others, besides the engineer, make the grave mistake of taking mules instead of dogs. None of them had traveled the route before, and, of course, could not possess a correct knowledge of the road or the distance.

Mr. Mackenzie said it was five or six days' journey, and provided supplies accordingly. On Friday, December 23d, they started, going eastward, in order to fall in with the trail from Crow Wing. They had not been out longer than two or three days when the mules began to "give up." They then felt that they could not reach their destination in the time anticipated; and what was worse, that their provisions would fail them. A feeling of incipient despair crept over them. Here they were hopeless, in the heart of a vast dreary, unknown prairie, in a cold week of the black month of December, far beyond the reach of all sympathy and aid, with starvation staring them in the face—their condition was one of desperation. On Thursday the 29th, Mr. Mackenzie resolved to start ahead and try, by a bold effort, to reach Pembina, and send back succor to his companions. The engineer accompanied him. The day was cold and stormy, and a bitter blast from the North drifted the snow in their faces and drove them back. They all camped together that night near Pine river, about fifty miles from Pembina. In the morning the brave hearted Mackenzie started again—started never to return, and, alas! never to reach his destination.

This time he was alone. He seemed to have a presentiment that he would not get through, and he named David Tait, the man who had been with him at Georgetown, a present of his gun, in case that he had himself no further need for it. He wore but one thin coat, and was lightly clad throughout wishing to be as little burdened with clothes as possible, as he intended to run most of the way. A bit of pemican, the size of his fist, was all the food the party could supply. He put that into his pocket, provided himself with matches, and shook hands once more.—It was a last sad farewell! Had he reached Pembina in due time, his companions would have received assistance on Saturday night or Sunday morning. Sunday morning passed, however, and Sunday night, too, without bringing any help. Their worst forebodings were now confirmed, and the feeling of painful suspense gave way to a feeling of desperation. On Monday morning David Tait pushed ahead, and by great exertion he succeeded in reaching Pembina the same evening. A brief inquiry confirmed his worst apprehensions—Mr. Mackenzie had not been there.

Mr. Rolette at once provided two men with every requisite and sent them away, Tate accompanying them. They fell in with the remnant of the party shortly after midnight on Tuesday, and after supplying their urgent needs they went off in search of the ill-fated Mackenzie. They sought him in vain all that day and night, and on Wednesday they came upon traces which brought them to his corpse. After leaving his companions he seemed to have followed the trail for a considerable distance, and then to have lost his way. Night came upon him, and, bewildered by the growing darkness and the drifting snow, he made towards a clump of trees, with the intention probably of kindling a fire. If such was his object, he seems to have been unable to accomplish it; and his beaten track shows that to keep himself from freezing he had spent the hours of that lonesome night in running around in a circle. With the break of day, he started again across the trackless waste, every step that he took carrying him further from the spot which he was straining every nerve to reach. Another weary day of fruitless travel was followed by a second night more dreary even than the first. Again he had managed to stave off what he must have felt to have been the hour of his dissolution by long hours of ceasless activity. A third day's journey brought him towards Lac des Roseaux. Here he attempted to run around as before. But the strength and courage which had heretofore sustained him, now forsook him.

He dragged his tired footsteps through the loose snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and hung thereon a shred of his tattered coat as a signal to mark his dismal resting place; he next tore off another branch of the same tree, which he placed as a pillow for his cold bed, and then laid upon it his weary head and died. The powerful body and determined spirit which had so long braved the merciless storm, in spite of hunger and fatigue, had at last to succumb! His right hand was on his heart, and his left hung by his side, firmly holding a compass. The body gave indications of having undergone intense suffering. Some portions of it had been frozen and thawed many times in succession before death intervened and released it from further anguish. Meanwhile James McKay had been despatched to Georgetown to bring on the engineer. But, as already stated, the hapless party had left before his arrival. They had taken different roads, and thus he had missed them.

The remains of the deceased were brought to Pembina, on Thursday week, and to Fort Garry on the following day. The body continued there until yesterday, when it was conveyed to St. Andrews, and interred side by side with Mr. Mackenzie's father and mother.

The "Little Giant."

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent Michigan in the Charleston Convention.

George V. N. Lathrop, ex-Senator Stuart, George W. Peck, and P. H. Riley were elected delegates at large, together with eight district delegates.

Resolutions were submitted by a select committee and adopted, reaffirming the principles set forth in the Cincinnati platform, acknowledging the binding force of the decisions of the Supreme Court, denouncing John Brown's raid, and charging it on the Republicans, presenting Senator Douglas as the choice of Michigan for the Presidency, and denouncing the present and past State Administrations.

The Convention was full and harmonious. The delegates were elected by acclamation, and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

Wisconsin Democratic Convention.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The Wisconsin Democratic Convention met at Madison to-day.

A resolution endorsing the course of Senator Douglas was adopted by a vote of 165 yeas to 22 nays.

The Convention adjourned till this evening, when it will elect delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Democratic State Convention at Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Feb. 24.—The Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines on the 23d inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Messrs. A. C. Dodge, Benj. M. Samuels, ex-Governor Baker, and D. C. Lynch, were chosen delegates at large.

Resolutions instructing the delegates to vote for Senator Douglas for the Presidency were passed.

SAD AFFAIR—A WOMAN THROWS HER CHILD OVERBOARD FROM A STEAMBOAT AND JUMPS AFTER IT.—A melancholy affair occurred on board the steamer Fanny Bullitt, during her trial-trip from New Orleans to this port. Among the deck passengers were a woman and her child, a boy of about two and a half years of age, who had taken passage at New Orleans for Louisville. The woman had recently been separated from her husband, and the circumstance seemed to weigh on her mind to such an extent at times, that she was in a frenzy of excitement. What were the reasons for the separation could not be ascertained, but the woman was well dressed, as was also the child, and she was evidently an American. While the boat was a short distance above Helena, on Tuesday, the woman was observed standing on the guard of the boat, holding her little son by the hand, gazing into the muddy waters of the stream with an anxious look. As she seemed to be quiet, but little attention was paid her. All of a sudden she was observed to clasp her child in her arms, and after kissing it frantically and glancing upward, threw the little fellow into the river and jumped after him. The boat was promptly stopped, the yawl launched, manned, and started after the unhappy mother and her child. After considerable effort they were rescued in a senseless condition and taken on board. The ladies in the cabin took them in charge, and endeavored to restore them to consciousness. As regards the little boy they succeeded, but all efforts to revive the poor mother were unavailing—her spirit had fled! A purse was made up for the little boy by the gentlemen on board, and it was said that Captain Dunham would adopt him as his own. All inquiries as to the name of the unfortunate woman were fruitless. Her body was taken on to Louisville."—*Memphis Avalanche, 9th.*

SPITEFUL REVENGE.—The following singular occurrence is rumored as having taken place within the last few days: A young man residing in town, who has been a regular visitant at the residence of a young lady citizen, and whose attendance upon the same was understood as a prelude to an eventful proposal, was sitting by her side at the family tea-table on a late evening, when during the course of a rather jovial conversation, the mother of the lady turned upon him with the smiling question: "When are you and M—— going to get married?" The gentlemen responded, with an appearance of great astonishment, that he had never entertained any such intention, and proceeded to joke upon the idea. The young lady immediately arose without a word, and went into a room adjoining, from whence she shortly returned, with a bottle of vitriol in her hand, and without a sylable or gesture of warning, dashed the terrible fluid into the unsuspecting face of him whom she had supposed her lover, shockingly disfiguring his features, instantly destroying the sight of one eye, and injuring its fellow hopelessly. This most barbarous result of a lover's disappointment is, we think, without a modern equivalent.—*Buffalo Courier, Feb. 1.*

BADLY SOLD.—A little affair happened the other day which is too good to be lost. Mr. A. called on one of our farmers, and asked him the price of oats, and was informed that they were worth 35 cents per bushel. He agreed to pay 40 cents on condition that he should be permitted to *tramp* them in the half bushel. To secure the bargain he paid for twelve bushels, and the next day took his wagon and went after them. The farmer filled the half bushel, after which Mr. A. got in and gave them a most vigorous tramping, contracting their proportions considerably. The farmer thereupon emptied the oats into the bag without filling up the measure. Mr. A. raved, but it was no use, the farmer had complied with his part of the agreement, and as an evidence, told Mr. A. after he had measured the oats, he might tramp them all day.—*Jersey Shore Republican.*

SECESSION OF A SPIRITUALIST.—The Springfield *Republican*, in an article upon "Manifestations" and "Phenomena," says:

"Perhaps the most serious blow that Spiritualism has received, is the defection of Rev. T. L. Harris, lately the inspired poet of the new movement in this country, now a Swedenborgian minister, and at present lecturing against spiritualism in England. He does not deny the fact of possession, by spirits, but thinks they are spirits of a low order, both in intellect and virtue; that they are of the same class with the demons spoken of in the New Testament, and that they pass themselves for the spirits of the friends of those consulting them, or of distinguished men, in order the better to deceive and accomplish their destructive purposes. The effect of this possession Mr. Harris says he has felt in his own mind and person, and he describes it as most fearful. Only a few years ago it had such a hold of him that it gave a fixed rigidity to his muscles, and a terrible unearthly expression to his countenance. He had known many excellent and amiable persons under this influence to have their energies crushed, lose their appetites, be deprived of sleep, find their self control destroyed, and their bodies wasting away and their mind enfeebled, as if under some fell disease. Mr. Harris gave a shocking account of the moral influence of the doctrine he has just abandoned, and we have no doubt he greatly exaggerates it, with the zeal natural to a new convert."

☞ Coe's New Drawing Cards for Schools for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Also, My First and Second Drawing Books.

☞ The Tribune Almanac and Political Register, for 1860, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach.
ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn.
ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.
ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.
ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

CAN EPILEPSY BE CURED?

We think the following letter from a respectable citizen of Missouri will answer the question, and remove all doubts from every unbiased mind:

GRENADA, Miss., June 5, 1855.

Dr. Seth S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms or fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first; but as he grew older, they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills, he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months past. His mind has also returned to its original sprightliness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, &c.,

W. P. LIGON.

No person who is suffering from Fits or Spasms, should neglect sending to Dr. Hance, after this, for a supply of his inestimable *medicine*. His prices are as follows: one box $3; two $5; twelve $24—sent by mail free, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

MARRIED,

On the 23d inst., by David Smare Esq., at his office, Mr. MERTON R. BRENAMAN, to Miss RACHEL M. DELL, all of this county.

DIED,

In this place, on the 26th inst., of Consumption, Lawrence S. Leatter, in the 23rd year of his age.

The deceased was a consistent member of the M. E. Church. His departure from earth, was like the fading away of the Morning Star into the bright effulgence of day.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY FEB. 27.—There is more demand for flour and the market is quite firm, sales of 1,000 bbls good Penna extra at $6 ℔ bbl; 500 bbls Indiana extra family at $6.50, and 400 bbls good Lancaster county superfine at $5,75@6. Sales to the home trade are to a fair extent and within the range of $5.75@6.25 for common and extra brands and fancy lots from $.12¼ up to $7.25. Rye flour is firmer and held at $4.25@4.37½. Penna Corn Meal is steady at $3.62½ ℔ bbl. Wheat—There is a good demand and prices are higher; we quote red at 137@140c, and white at 152@157c ℔ bus. Rye comes in slowly and commands 92c.—Corn is dull and prices hardly maintained; sales at 2.000 bush yellow at 75@76c in store and afloat. Oats are steady at 44@44½c for Penna. and 43c for Delaware. Seeds—Cloverseed is rather quiet, and small sales of fair and good qualities at $4.75@5 ℔ 64 lbs. Whiskey is steady; sales of Ohio bbls at 24½@25c. Pennsylvania do at 23½@24c, hhds at 23c, and drudge at 22½c ℔ gallon.

1860. 1860.
SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—
Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.
EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap. Feb. 29, 1860–3m.

DENTAL CARD.—

DR. JOHN LOCKE having opened an office in Huntingdon for the purpose of practicing in the line of his profession, where he may be found the first Monday of March, (5th day,) to spend the week.

Dr. LOCKE would say to those in need of the services of a dentist that he has spared no time or expense in acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its various branches; add to this the fact that he has had fifteen years experience in actual practice, and can safely assert that he is prepared to give the best advice and render the most satisfactory service that can be expected of any dentist.

Proper advice, with a little attention to the natural teeth, will often save the patient much suffering and expense.

Dr L. would say to those who have been unfortunate in their selection of a dentist, and consequently find their mouths in an unhealthy condition, or filled with artificial teeth badly adapted, that they should lose no time in calling on a dentist qualified to remedy the evil.

To those who have not their work done yet, he would say be careful in your selection of a *Dentist*, and save yourselves the pain and expense of the experiments of those not qualified to practice.

Dr. L. has the honor of referring to the following from the faculty, and would respectfully refer to all persons for whom he has operated:

This is to certify that JOHN LOCKE is a regular graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; that after attending two full courses of lectures in said Institution, he was unanimously voted, after a trial examination, worthy of the highest honor of the College by the faculty.

In addition to this testimony of qualifications in his profession, it gives us pleasure to state his habits of study, attention and punctuality, and therefore cordially commend Dr. LOCKE as a safe, skillful and faithful practitioner to all those who may entrust him with the management of their teeth.

W. R. HANDY, M. D.,
Professor in Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
C. H. HARRIS, M. D. D. D. S.,
Professor in Baltimore College. Author of Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery, Dictionary of Dental Science, &c.

P. S.—Charges moderate.
Office one door east of the Bank—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Feb. 29, 1860.

NOTICE.—
(*Estate of Nicholas Peigtal, deceased.*)

Letters of Administration, on the Estate of NICHOLAS PEIGHTAL, late of Oneida tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, she hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

SARAH PEIGHTAL,
Feb. 29, 1860. *Administratrix.*

H. WARD,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
STRAW GOODS,
Nos. 103, 105 and 107 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK, which will comprise a large and desirable assortment of all kinds of
STRAW AND LACE GOODS.
Our stock of FLOWERS and RUCHES will be unusually large this season, and we would invite your special attention to that department. Please call and examine them before making your purchases.

Yours, Respectfully,
H. WARD.
Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North Second St.
Feb. 29, 1860.–1m.

NOTICE.—
The attention of Justices of the Peace and Constables is respectfully directed to the following Act of Assembly, entitled An Act in reference to the Commissions of Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, approved 13th April, A. D. 1859.

D. CALDWELL, Prothonotary.

AN ACT in reference to the Commissions of Justices of the Peace and Aldermen.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That every person hereafter elected to the office of Justice of the Peace or Alderman, shall, within thirty days after the election, if he intends to accept said office, give notice thereof in writing to the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas of the proper county, who shall immediately inform the Secretary of the Commonwealth of said acceptance; and no commission shall issue until the Secretary of the Commonwealth has received the notice aforesaid.

SECTION 2. That so much of an Act of Assembly as requires Constables to send copies of the returns of the election of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, to the Governor of the Commonwealth, is hereby repealed.

W. C. A. LAWRENCE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JNO. CRESSWELL. Jr.,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

WM. F. PACKER.

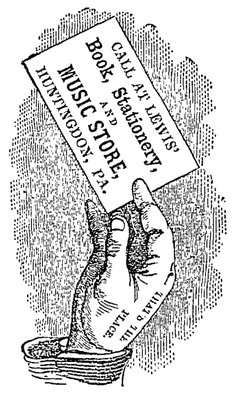
Feb. 15, 1860–3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrator of James Gardner, late of Franklin township, dec'd., gives notice that he will meet for that purpose, at the office of Scott & Brown, in said borough, on Tuesday the 20th day of March next, when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL.
Feb. 22, 1860–4t.

STRAY HEIFER.—
Came to the residence of the subscriber in Tod township, near Cook's mill, in the month of August, 1858, a black and white heifer, probably one year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

WILSON EDWARDS.
Feb. 8, 1860.



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

A DWELLING HOUSE for RENT.
The two story dwelling on Railroad street, one door east of Jackson's Hotel, now occupied by C. Schneider, is for rent. Inquire of Henry Leister, at Broad Top House.
Huntingdon, Feb. 1, 1860.*

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.
We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in *Store* and offer *Wholesale & Retail*, at the lowest *Cash Prices*, a large and very choice stock of *Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware*, of every variety and style.
Every description of *Diamond Work* and other *Jewelry* made to order, at short notice. ☞ *All goods warranted* to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the *Repairing* of *Watches and Jewelry*, of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 MARKET street, *South Side*, PHILAD'A.
Feb. 8, 1860–3m.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his *Store Room in Market Square*—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.
He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.
Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.
Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

TAYLOR & CREMER,
AT THE
HUNTINGDON NURSERIES,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Sell Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c., of better growth, larger size, and at lower prices, than any of the Northern or Eastern Nurseries, and warrant them true to name.
Standard Apple trees at 18¾ cts. each—$16 per 100.
Peach trees at 15 to 20 cts. each—$12.50 to $15 per 100.
Standard Pear trees at 50 to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Pear trees 50 cts. to $1 each—$30 to $60 per 100.
Dwarf Apple trees 50 to 75 cts. each.
Standard Cherry trees 37½ to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Cherry trees 50 to 75 cts.
Plum trees 50 cts.
Apricot 40 to 50 cts.
Nectarine 25 cts.
Grape Vines 25 cts. to $1.00.
Silver Maple trees 62½ to $1.00 each.
European Ash 75 cts. to $1.00.
European Larch 75 cts. to $1,50.
Norway Spruce 50 cts. to $1.00.
American Balsam Pine 75 cts. to $1.50.
American and Chinese Arbor Vitæ 50 cts., to $1,50.
Strawberry Plants $1.00 per 100, &c., &c.
Huntingdon, Jan. 25, 1860–3m.

GOLD WATCHES!
The undersigned gives notice that he has two superior Gold Watches, which he will offer at private sale. They are both New Hunting Case Johnston Watches.
Also, a new Silver Lever Watch.

HORATIO G. FISHER.
Huntingdon, Jan. 18, 1860.*

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—
J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,
in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.
Dec. 28, 1859.

M. STROUS,
HAS JUST OPENED ANOTHER
LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.
His stock of ready-made CLOTHING is large, and will be sold cheap for cash.
CALL AND SEE,
AND
SAVE MONEY BY BUYING LOW.
Dec. 21, 1859.

JOHN PTASZYK,
PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.
☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE ALBUM OF MUSIC FOR 1860,
Containing a choice selection of music and fine embellishments. For sale by
LEE & WALKER, Publishers,
No. 722 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA.
PRICE $2.00, sent by mail, free of postage.
Dec. 14, 1859.

LAST NOTICE.—
All persons knowing themselves indebted, either by *note* or book account, WILL SAVE COST by calling *immediately* and settling up.

JAMES BRICKER.
Huntingdon, Jan. 11, 1860.

NEW GOODS! LATEST ARRIVAL!!
Fisher & McMurtrie have just received another large supply of Winter Goods, comprising the newest and most beautiful styles of Delaines, Plaids, Merinos, Prints, Ginghams, &c. We solicit a careful examination of our stock, and feel satisfied it is the most extensive and attractive in the county, and will be sold at prices that will induce all to purchase. Give us a call.

FISHER & McMURTRIE.
Jan. 4, 1860.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.
The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Isenberg & Connor, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The books and accounts of the firm will remain in the hands of Nicholas Isenburg for collection.

NICHOLAS ISENBERG.
Alexandria, Feb. 18, 1860. FRANCIS CONNOR.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.
All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

VALUABLE TAVERN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Tavern property situate at the west end of Huntingdon, on lot No. 215 in plan of said town, together with the dwelling house and other building on said lot are for sale. For particulars, &c., inquire of Messrs. Scott & Brown at Huntingdon.
If not sold at private sale previous to *Thursday the Twenty-ninth day of March*, it will on that day, be exposed to sale by public outcry at Huntingdon.

THO. M. CONPROPST.
Feb. 22, 1860.

KEROSENE & COAL OIL LAMPS!
HEAD QUARTERS and MANUFACTORY,
No. 114 South Second street, below Chestnut, and No. 1 Carter street, PHILADELPHIA.
M. B. DYOTT'S
EXCELSIOR KEROSENE & COAL OIL BURNER.
MERRILL & JONES' *Spring Burner*, and all other good *burners* for Coal Oil, together with the largest and handsomest variety of LAMPS, of every description. CHANDELIERS, from two to fifty Burners—*Glasses, Wicks, Shades*, and all articles pertaining to the business, together with the best KEROSENE OIL in the country—*Wholesale and Retail*—at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.
☞ Merchants and others will save money, by examining our Stock and Prices. M. B. DYOTT'S
LAMP and GAS FIXTURE STORE and FACTORY, No. 114 South Second & No. 1 Carter street, below Chestnut, Philad'a. [Feb. 22, 1860–3m.]

CAUTION.—
Take notice that the note given by me on the 31st day of January, 1860, in favor of Jacob Miller of Henderson township, for twenty-five dollars, will not be paid unless compelled by law, as I have not received value for the same. NICHOLAS SHANK.
Feb. 15, 1860.

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDING STORE.

JOHN C. ADAMS, CURRIER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Leather and Shoe Findings, Lewistown, Pa.

Having opened astore on East Market street, Lewistown, Pa., respectfully calls the attention of consumers to his stock, and LOW PRICES. He will sell

White Sole Leather, at only	33 cents per pound.
Best Red Sole Leather, only	27 cents per pound.
Slaughter Kip, from	$4,00 to 5.50 per piece.
Spanish Kip, from	2.50 to 4.50 per piece.
Upper Leather, from	2,00 to 3.75 per side.
Calf Skins, from	24.00 to 28.00 per dozen.
Men's Morocco, from	75 cents to $3 per piece.
Women's Morocco, from	50 cents to $1.50 per piece.
Pink Linings, from	40 to 75 cents per piece.

All other kinds of Leather at proportionately the same low prices. As all the work is of his own finish, purchasers can rely on getting the best quality.

A large assortment of SHOE FINDINGS always on hand.

Country merchants supplied with Leather, Lasts and Shoe Findings at city prices.

Lewistown, Nov. 30, 1859-3m.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds. BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to EVERY FARMER, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS, and EVERYBODY in EVERY STATE, on receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 23, 1859-6m.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by triangulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN has just received a new lot of Delains, Shawls and Wool Hoods, &c. Call and see them.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling the genuine Hanover Buckskin Gloves, which cannot be found at any other store in Huntingdon.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

RENEWING HIS STOCK. Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S.

MEAT CUTTERS AND STUFFERS. The best in the country, and cheaper than ever, BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie's stock of Dress Goods embraces the choicest styles, and greatest variety to be found in market.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling Rag Carpet at only 25cts. per yard, and all Wool Carpet at 75cts. per yard.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. FAST LINE,	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. THROUGH	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH	EASTWARD. FAST LINE,	EASTWARD. MAIL,
P. M.	P. M.	A M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
5 10	6 56	6 23		Newton Hamilton,	12 23	9 53	1 48	
5 19	7 03	6 30		Mt. Union,	12 16	9 46	1 40	
5 33	7 17	6 44		Mill Creek,	12 02	9 32	1 23	
5 49	7 30	6 56		Huntingdon,	11 52	9 21	1 10	
6 06	7 43	7 10		Petersburg,	11 37	9 06	12 52	
6 14	7 50	7 17		Barree,	11 30	8 58	12 43	
6 21	7 55	7 25		Spruce Creek,	11 25	8 53	12 35	
6 38	8 09	7 40		Birmingham,	11 09	8 37	12 19	
6 47	8 16	7 48		Tyrone,	11 02	8 30	12 10	
6 58	8 24	7 58		Tipton,	10 54	8 22	12 00	
7 03	8 28	8 02		Fostoria,	10 50	8 17	11 55	
7 08	8 32	8 06		Bell's Mills,	10 48	8 13	11 50	
7 25	8 45	8 20		Altoona,	10 35	8 00	11 35	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

For HOPEWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 7:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 12:34 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For SAXTON and intermediate Stations, leaves at 3:50 P. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 7:35 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859. *Superintendent.*

1859. 1859.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.—

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

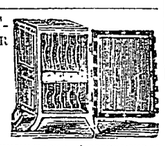
consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Sept. 21, 1859.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,

304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON. Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them.

Yours, truly,
BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

LATEST BY PENAGRAPH.—

The Harpers Ferry excitement is over, Old Brown is dead, or soon will be, quiet is again restored, and the citizens of Huntingdon are out of danger. The undersigned would therefore respectfully inform the citizens of this place and vicinity that he will be happy to wait on them at his old stand in the Diamond, (just where it used to be,) with choice groceries, confects, fruit, flour, &c., &c., all of which he will be pleased to exchange for cash or country produce at cash prices.

His old friends are always welcome and new ones invited.

He is also agent for T. H. Willson & Co.'s Premium Telegraph Fodder Cutter and Male's Combined Cider Mill and Corn Sheller. As labor saving and economical machines, they are invaluable, and farmers and others interested would do well to call and examine for themselves.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

FOR 1859-60. FAREIRA & THOMSON,

No. 818 Market street, *above eighth*, south side, PHILADELPHIA, have just opened their

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURS,

manufactured under their immediate supervision, from FURS, selected with the greatest of care from the largest stocks of the *European Market*, embracing every variety and style of

LADIES AND CHILDRENS WEAR.

Those purchasing early will have the benefit of a larger selection. Besides the above goods, we have a fine assortment of BUFFALO ROBES, GENTLEMENS' FUR GLOVES & COLLARS.

The prices for all these goods are at a lower figure than they can be bought any where in the city.

FAREIRA & THOMSON,
818 Market street, Philad'a.

N. B.—*Furs* altered and repaired and *Fur Trimmings* made to order. [Nov. 9, '59-5½m.]

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES.
DRY-GOODS.
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Nov. 2, 1859.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie will give a pledge to the public, that if they call on them for good bargains and cheap goods, they will not be disappointed.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie have the *largest* and *cheapest* stock of Goods in town.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!!

C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859-1y.

ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL.

IS THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD, for the *Cure of Coughs and Colds*, Croup Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of *Consumption*, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predisposed to Consumption. It attacks the root of disease, and makes the fell destroyer succumb to its influence. It also produces free expectoration, and induces healthy action in the diseased Mucous Membranes and Tissues. It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of *Asthma*. One dose of this invaluable Syrup often gives ease, and consequently sleep, which the peculiar nature of this disease denies him. It is very pleasant to the taste, and prompt in its effects. *Try it*, and be convinced, that it is invaluable in the *cure* of *Bronchial affections*.

☞ PRICE 50 cts. per BOTTLE.

Prepared only by

A. ESENWEIN, *Druggist*
N. W. Cor. NINTH & POPLAR Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—For sale by J. Read and S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, R. McBurney & Elias Musser, McAlevy's Fort, John D. Rothrick, Marklesburg, and Geo. K. Smith & Co., Phila., and Storekeepers and Druggists generally.

October 19, 1859-6m.

HARDWARE

FOR THE MILLION!!!

A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER BEFORE,

AT CITY PRICES, BY

JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance,

1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, &c.

The best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Plain and Figured French Merinos, English Merinos, Fancy and Plain, All Wool De Lains, Plaids, Mousline De Laines, Alpacas, Lavella Cloths, De Barge, Coburgs, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, Cotton and All Wool Flannels, Sack Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, Linseys, Brown and Blue Drills, Blankets, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Gauntlets, Cotton and Wool Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, Barred and Plain Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Ladies' Vests, &c.

Also, Woolen Shawls, Waterloo and Bay State, Single and Double Brocha.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt, &c.

Also, a large lot of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 12, 1859.

H. ROMAN!

H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!

NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,

Call at Roman's Clothing Store for your Clothing.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE

ARE NOW OPENING

The largest and best selected Stock of Goods ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for FALL & WINTER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French and English Merinos, All Wool De Laines, (plain and colored,) Nauvau Plaid, Tanjore Lustre, Figured Cashmere, Plaids, Mousline De Laines, Coburgs, Alpaccas, De Barge, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, consisting of Stellas, Double Reversables, Single and Double Brocha, Waterloo, Singleand Double Wool Gents Traveling Shawls, &c. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.*, and BAILEY'S FIXTURES, A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

THE

CASSVILLE SEMINARY

AND

NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

GOOD NEWS!

WASHING CLOTHES BY PRESSURE!!

After fifty years experimenting, the proper article has at last been invented for women, in their hard labors on the washing day.

"IT IS EVEN SO!"

Come and be convinced that we are ahead of every machine in use. *Half the time, half the hard labor, and half in wear and tear, is saved.* Little boys and girls can do the work for their mothers. The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, to make and sell J. T. MUDGE'S

EMANCIPATOR WASHING MACHINES.

We desire the public to call and examine this truly LABOR-SAVING MACHINE. It can be seen at our shop on Washington street.

BALL & PEIGHTAL.

We, the undersigned, having thoroughly tested the above machine, take pleasure in recommending the same to the public, assured that they will find it all that is above claimed:

Peter Swoope,	Mrs. Lydia R. Orbison,
Dr. J. H. Dorsey,	" Annie E. Scott,
J. S. Morris,	" Elizabeth Williamson,
Christian Long,	" E. B. Saxton,
Chas. H. Miller,	Wm. Brewster,
John M. Cunningham,	Mrs. M. C. Given,
John S. Miller,	" Mary B. Simpson,
D. H. Foster,	" Mary C. Marks,
Mrs. C. J. Cunningham,	" Lizzie L. Dorris,
" Julia M. Miles,	" Ann E. Campbell,
" C. A. Lewis,	" Jennie C. Murray.

Huntingdon, August 3, 1859.

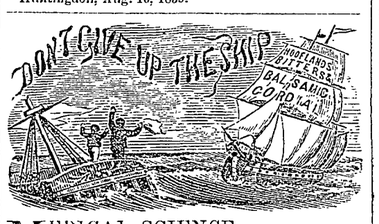
GROCERY STORE.—

The undersigned having opened out opposite the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad depot, in Huntingdon, is determined to sell all articles usually kept in Grocery Stores, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing else where.

FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1859.



MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS" the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it. Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you*? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

May 11, 1859-1y.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!!

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS,

AT BEN JACOBS'
AT BEN JACOBS'

CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

T. P. LOVE, Dealer in Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. R. ALLISON MILLER Dentist, Office in Brick Row opposite the Court House Huntingdon, Pa.

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES M. GREEN, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

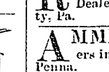
OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.



COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

LADIES DRESS GOODS! A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
RAILROAD STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations. April 6, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

NEW MARBLE YARD

IN HUNTINGDON,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.

JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859-1y.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. P. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and